

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
F-31 R

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,

Washington, D. C., October 1, 1925.

SIR: I submit herewith an executive report covering the administration of the plant quarantine act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

Respectfully,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman.

Hon. W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

During the period under review two members of the board, namely, W. A. Orton, vice chairman, and K. F. Kellerman, both of the Bureau of Plant Industry, resigned. The former was appointed vice chairman of the board in 1912 and served continuously in that capacity until the date of his resignation from the department November 10, 1924, to assume the directorship of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation. Doctor Kellerman, who succeeded A. V. Stubenrauch as a member of the board in July, 1914, was forced to sever his membership with the board December 24, 1924, on account of the increased demands of his duties as associate chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry. These members were succeeded respectively by R. A. Oakley, vice chairman, and M. B. Waite, both of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

All of the quarantines and regulations thereunder, together with administrative and interpretative orders and formal public notices with respect to such quarantines and regulations, are given permanent record in the Service and Regulatory Announcements published quarterly. This annual report has, therefore, been limited to a little more than a summary of these activities. As in the past, however,

it reports and gives permanent record to the statistical tables indicating the importations of the various plants and plant products the entry of which is restricted and safeguarded under various foreign plant quarantines. These tables, from year to year, give a continuing and detailed record of entry of such restricted products not available elsewhere. (See pp. 9-22).

Aside from certain minor amendments to a few of the existing foreign and domestic quarantines (see p. 23), the only new quarantine action taken during the year was the promulgation May 27, 1925, of the fruit and vegetable quarantine applying to Porto Rico, effective July 1, 1925. The purpose of this quarantine is to prevent the entry into the mainland of the United States of certain injurious fruit and vegetable insects known to occur in Porto Rico. Fortunately these enemies do not concern the important exports to the United States from that island.

The very important port inspection service of the board is discussed in some detail in pages 8 and 9. The extent of the field and the volume of products which are thus controlled and safeguarded is indicated in the tables given in that part of the report.

Another and distinctive field of activity of the board is its connection with the control and eradication

work with respect to such introduced pests as the pink bollworm, the European corn borer, Japanese beetle, gipsy moth, and date scales, and such introduced plant diseases as the white pine blister rust and the black stem rust of small grains. This work has been carried out either by the board directly, as in the case of the pink bollworm and the date scales, or in cooperation either with the Bureau of Entomology or the Bureau of Plant Industry of the department. The restrictions and safeguards on any necessary movement of products to prevent spread of the pest concerned are enforced under specific quarantines. A brief review of these activities for the fiscal year follows.

THE PINK BOLLWORM—STATUS OF THE ERADICATION EFFORT

The control of the pink bollworm of cotton is, on the whole, in a very satisfactory status. No new areas of infestation have developed and this pest is still confined, so far as known, to certain areas in western Texas and New Mexico, which, on account of proximity to, or contact with, infested areas in Mexico, must continue to be subject to reinfestation by this pest at least until Mexico can be induced to cooperate in some project for its control.

The success which has attended the eradication efforts in eastern Texas and Louisiana has been noteworthy when consideration is given to the wide extent of territory originally infested and the difficulties which have often attended the securing of proper State legislative support and occasionally of cooperation, although as a rule the cooperation of growers and State officials has been good. It is encouraging also, as indicating that any new areas of infestation which may develop at any time from possible reinfestation from Mexico or other means, may be eradicated by like control methods.

Table 1 gives the time that has elapsed since the last infestation was located for each of such eastern areas, and indicates such considerable periods of years as to greatly strengthen the belief that this effort has been completely successful. The term "man-day" as used in this and other tables means a full day's inspection of cotton fields by a trained inspector.

TABLE 1.—*Time elapsed and man-days of scouting since last infestation, all eastern districts*

District	Man-days	Time	
		Years	Months
Hearne, Tex.	2,430	7	9
Trinity Bay, Tex.	4,011	3	9
Ennis, Tex.	2,358	3	6
Marilee, Tex.	2,076	3	6
Cameron, La.	2,544	5	4
Shreveport, La.	2,047	4	6

In western Texas and New Mexico there has been no material change in the situation, and in these areas, for the reasons given above and more fully detailed in previous annual reports, no attempt is being made to eradicate the pest. The effort here is to reduce the amount of infestation in the fields and prevent the carriage of infested material to other parts of the country through the movement of cotton lint and seed. This effort has been aided by the isolation of the western districts from the main Cotton Belt, but unfortunately this isolation is being constantly reduced by the westward extension of cotton culture. Table 2 gives a record of these western districts for the crop years 1918 to 1924, indicating for each year the acreage, the number of infested fields, and the number of man-days devoted to field inspection. The considerable variation in the amount of infestation from year to year indicated in this table is due in part to the clean-up measures which have been taken and to disinfection of cottonseed at gins, but also in part, and perhaps largely, to the climatic control which obtains in these western areas where, on account of elevation, there is always likelihood of early frosts and low winter temperatures, resulting in the very material control of this pest. In the Big Bend district, on the other hand, there has been a steady and rather rapid increase of infestation, and even in the other districts it is reasonable to anticipate that there may be considerable fluctuation in the amounts of infestation from year to year, due to variation in climate. It is apparent, therefore, that the western areas constitute a source of infestation which may carry this pest to other parts of the country at any time, and hence one of the greatest dangers in the entire pink bollworm problem is this possibility of spread from domestic sources.

Western districts showing number of acres, man-days of scouting, and number of infested fields 1918 to June 30, 1925

District	1918			1919			1920			1921		
	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields
Big Bend, Tex.....	508	4	21	100	T.	1	(1)	0	0	392	22	12
Pecos Valley, Tex.....	15,000	555	9	24,000	1,123	1	30,000	850	15	21,407	299	21
El Paso Valley, Tex.....	300	103	0	1,800	158	0	15,000	339	14	5,991	78	9
Mesilla Valley, N. Mex.....	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	4,500	240	5	358	27	6
Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	6,500	111	0	10,000	57	0	17,000	310	2	12,348	40	4
Eastern counties, New Mexico.....	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(2)	23	0
Total.....	22,308	773	30	35,900	1,338	2	66,500	1,739	36	40,496	489	52

District	1922			1923			1924		
	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields	Number acres	Man-days	In-fested fields
Big Bend, Tex.....	864	27	24	(2)	66	36	6,500	167	62
Pecos Valley, Tex.....	20,000	386	0	21,080	421	5	32,841	631	15
El Paso Valley, Tex.....	17,000	261	4	25,000	406	1	37,673	397	1
Mesilla Valley, N. Mex.....	3,500	77	1	13,000	231	0	35,879	260	0
Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	19,000	236	0	38,000	561	0	50,000	441	0
Eastern counties, New Mexico.....	4,000	46	0	40,000	651	0	62,500	186	0
Total.....	64,364	1,033	29	137,080	2,336	42	225,393	2,082	78

¹ Noncotton zone.

² Figures not available.

T. Trace.

Another hazard exists along the Rio Grande from Del Rio to Brownsville. The recent development of cotton culture in Texas has resulted in greatly increased acreages of cotton along the Rio Grande. Correspondingly, there has also been considerable increase in the acreage nearby in Mexico. No infestation has been found in the lower Rio Grande Valley either in Mexico or in the United States, but there is the continual risk of such infestation from the interior of Mexico. As indicated under "Mexican border control," the pink bollworm is constantly being found in freight cars arriving at the border ports. Should the pink bollworm become established in the lower Rio Grande Valley in Mexico it would inevitably result in the very early infestation of the fields in Texas along the border and greatly increase the work of control, and even render doubtful the prevention of the spread of this pest widely in Texas and into other cotton-growing States. To reduce this danger, the cooperation has been secured of the local government officials in Mexico and of the local commercial interests and planters. An effort is also being made to induce the central Government of Mexico to

undertake measures similar to those which we are enforcing at the border ports of the United States, to protect the important cotton development in these border States in Mexico from invasion from the Laguna and perhaps other points in the interior of Mexico, where the pink bollworm is thoroughly established.

COTTONSEED DISINFECTION

For the purpose of determining their efficiency, considerable time was devoted to the investigation of cottonseed disinfecting machines, which have been installed under State regulations in all gins in the districts in which any recent infestation has been found. At present there are several types of heating machines in use and numerous innovations have been made by local ginners. These investigations have revealed a wide range in the efficiency of such apparatus, from practically nothing to a maximum of 75 to 80 per cent. The unreliability of this method and the imminent risk which would accompany seed so treated if it were distributed to noninfested areas is clearly indicated by this investigation. A technical study of the various types

of heating machines in operation has been undertaken with the object of developing a fully efficient type suitable to the conditions obtaining at gins.

PINK BOLLWORM RESEARCH WORK

The technical studies of the pink bollworm which have been carried out in the Laguna district of Mexico for a considerable series of years have been largely discontinued. It is, however, deemed very necessary and useful to keep more or less observation of this and other districts in Mexico invaded by the pink bollworm, to determine any new phases of the situation which may develop and, incidentally, the variation in infestation from year to year and the benefits of any control measures which may be undertaken there based on the studies which have been made in previous years and which are being to some extent adopted by growers. It is proposed to undertake, however, a supplemental series of investigations in the Big Bend district in Texas, where the pink bollworm has become so thoroughly established as to make such studies desirable and possible. Among other subjects, this work will deal with the conditions under which local variations in the abundance of the insect occur, the testing of certain poisons suggested by the preliminary work in Mexico, and methods of fumigating cotton lint and seed.

ROAD INSPECTION

The rapid increase in automobile traffic involves the danger of distributing infested material from the western infested districts. This danger is being minimized as much as possible by the establishment of some six inspection stations on the principal roads radiating from these areas. At these stations 48,172 automobiles were inspected during the year, resulting in the interception of 1,949 lots of cotton material, along with 2,227 lots of contraband fruits, vegetables, etc., which might convey pests other than the pink bollworm.

CONFERENCE AT EL PASO

On April 10, 1925, the board held a conference in El Paso to consider various problems which had arisen with respect to the control work in the western areas. This conference was attended by officials of Texas and New Mexico and some four other States, and many persons interested in cotton production. It was the judgment of this conference that the

control measures as to these western areas should be strengthened by requiring, under Federal and State authority, the crushing of all seed produced within these districts and the vacuum fumigation of all lint. This action was heartily indorsed somewhat later at New Orleans at a meeting of the quarantine officials and entomologists of most of the Southern States. A vacuum fumigation plant had already been erected at El Paso and additional plants were later authorized by the board and are now in process of erection at Pecos and Marfa, in Texas, and at Las Cruces in New Mexico, for the handling of the crop of 1925 and later crops. In connection with the crop of 1924 the El Paso plant fumigated 11,965 bales of cotton, of which 3,611 were imported from the immediately adjacent portions of Mexico. Cotton so fumigated is freed from further restrictions and may move to any point in the United States on the same basis as cotton entered under disinfection at the ports of New York, Boston, etc.

RELEASE OF QUARANTINED AREAS

The long period of apparent freedom from any recurrence of pink bollworm in the infested areas in Louisiana (see p. 2) has been made the basis of releasing these areas from further restrictions on account of the pink bollworm. These districts, however, will be kept under observation and careful scouting for such further period as may seem to be justified.

Similarly, certain counties in eastern New Mexico have been released from further restriction. These counties originally were brought under quarantine on account of the fact that quantities of cottonseed for planting had been carried into them from Carlsbad just prior to the determination in 1920 of the infestation in the Carlsbad district. Inasmuch as no infestation has been found in these counties now released for a three-year period, the elimination of the restrictions seems to be fully justified. The Carlsbad territory is, however, still under the restrictions on the movement of cotton products.

PINK BOLLWORM SCOUTING

The success of the effort to keep the pink bollworm out of central and eastern Texas and Louisiana and, in general, the Cotton Belt of the United States, is conditioned on the prompt discovery of any new outbreaks from old infestations or any new points of

infestation. This involves the annual scouting of the danger points in Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, and other points in the Cotton Belt which, for any reason, may be open to suspicion. The insurance value of this work would seem to fully justify its continuance, especially in view of the constant risk of carriage of the pest from Mexico and also, but to a much less extent, because more fully controlled, from the areas of infestation in western Texas and New Mexico. During the season 1924-25 this work involved some 6,026 man-days of inspection, the distribution of which as to districts so far as it applies to the areas in Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico which have at any time been invaded by this pest, is indicated in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Man-days scouting in all districts, 1923 and 1924 and number of infested fields*

District	1923		1924	
	Man-days	In-fested fields	Man-days	In-fested fields
Texas:				
Hearne.....	255	0	0	0
Trinity Bay.....	1,225	0	1,030	0
Big Bend (west Texas).....	66	36	167	62
Pecos Valley.....	421	5	631	15
El Paso Valley.....	406	1	397	1
Ennis.....	740	0	835	0
Marilee.....	611	0	612	0
Louisiana:				
Cameron.....	718	0	655	0
Shreveport.....	648	0	744	0
New Mexico:				
Mesilla Valley.....	231	0	260	0
Carlsbad.....	1,212	0	695	0
State totals:				
Texas.....	3,724	42	3,672	78
Louisiana.....	1,366	0	1,399	0
New Mexico.....	1,443	0	955	0
Grand total....	6,533	42	6,026	78

MEXICAN BORDER CONTROL

The Mexican border control service has for its principal purpose the prevention of the further entry of the pink bollworm from Mexico into the United States, more particularly with respect to any movement—accidental or otherwise—of cotton or cottonseed either in uncleaned freight cars or in connection with shipments of products of any kind. In connection with this service, there have been enforced the various fruit and vegetable quarantines in so far as they apply to products arriving from Mexico. The board's inspectors

also cooperate with the Customs Service in the footbridge and line inspection of baggage and personal effects, and with the Post Office Department in the examination of parcel post packages arriving from Mexico. In connection with the footbridge and line inspection, several thousand items of contraband plants and plant products have been intercepted.

For the handling of the rail traffic five fumigation houses, which will accommodate from 4 to 20 freight cars each, are in operation at the more important ports of entry. At Del Rio, where there are no railroad connections with the interior of Mexico, a small house is used to disinfect wagons and trucks fouled with cottonseed. During the year 34,545 freight cars were inspected, and of this number 18,575 were fumigated, for which fees amounting to \$54,128 were collected and turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Of the cars found to be fouled with cottonseed, 57 contained seed in which living pink bollworms were present. At Del Rio 21,158 wagons, trucks, etc., were inspected and 30 fumigated.

The experiments with the use of liquid hydrocyanic acid gas for such disinfection were continued from last year and the results having indicated that this liquid gas can be effectively and economically employed, its use has therefore been authorized. This will obviate the necessity for the further employment of expensive generators which are short lived and also considerable freight charges incident to the shipment of cyanide and sulphuric acid to the various border ports.

Owing to the volume of traffic at Douglas, Ariz., an inspector was stationed at that port beginning with March. He also cooperates with the customs officials at Naco, Ariz., in the enforcement at that port of the plant quarantine restrictions.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER, JAPANESE BEETLE, AND GIPSY MOTH

The domestic quarantines on account of the European corn borer, the Japanese beetle, and the gipsy moth are being enforced by this board in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. The principal object of these quarantines in connection with each of these pests is to prevent long-distance spread through the commercial or other movement of farm and forest products in which the insects breed or on or in which they may be carried, and the efforts of the board

and bureau in this direction during the year have apparently been successful. The first two of these quarantines have been revised during the year to incorporate the additional territory determined as infested. All such extensions, however, have been in connection with old centers of infestation and represent a natural and in large part unpreventable spread of these pests. The spread of the gipsy moth has been prevented by the maintenance of the barrier zone established in 1924, extending from Lake Champlain southward along the valley of the Hudson. Inasmuch as the detailed administration of these quarantines is being conducted in cooperation with the board, under special appropriations assigned to the Bureau of Entomology, reference is made for a complete statement of the work to the report of that bureau.

DATE-SCALE ERADICATION

The effort to eradicate the Parlatoria date scale has been continued and the results obtained are encouraging. Some considerable new outbreaks were discovered in the eastern end of Coachella Valley early in 1925 and an active eradication campaign has since been in progress and the infestations have been greatly reduced. It now appears that this pest has been eradicated from nine-tenths of the date orchards, but it is highly important that the lingering infestations be completely wiped out. Illustrating this need, it is significant to note that one of the large date oases in western Algeria has during recent years become infested with this pest for the first time. As the result of the infestation, the date palms in this oasis have practically ceased to produce marketable fruit and the attention of the French Government and local authorities has been directed thereto in an attempt to combat the pest.

Other date pests have also been given attention and methods have been developed, in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology, which apparently now make possible the securing of pest-free offshoots of all important varieties. These, if planted in isolated valleys, will give rise to clean offshoots which can be shipped without the risk of distributing the date scales.

It also appears that consideration is now being given to the development of date production in Australia, South Africa, and South America, and it is very probable that if pest-free offshoots are available in the United States there would be a ready sale for them in these countries instead of making the effort to

obtain them from the Old World with practical certainty of infestation by these scales.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST AND BLACK STEM RUST

The domestic quarantines on account of the white pine blister rust are being enforced by this board in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The principal object of these quarantines is to prevent long-distance spread through the commercial or other movement of pines and other host plants infected by this disease. The control of the black stem rust of small grains is based on the elimination of its alternate host plant, the common barberry, and the quarantine powers invoked are to prevent the reintroduction and planting of this bush in the States where protection is necessary and is being extended. Inasmuch as the detailed administration of these quarantines is being conducted in cooperation with the board, under special appropriations assigned to the Bureau of Plant Industry, reference is made for a complete statement of the work to the report of that bureau.

FRUIT-FLY SURVEYS IN CUBA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ITALY, ARGENTINA, CHILE, AND PERU

The fruit-fly surveys in Cuba which were begun during the fiscal year 1924 were continued, and as the result of the evidence accumulated to the effect that the West Indian fruit fly does not attack avocados and citrus fruit in that Republic and that these fruits are apparently free from attack by other injurious insects new to the United States, permits were issued under Quarantine 56 authorizing the entry of the former at southern as well as northern ports. In the case of citrus fruit, provision was made for its entry in sealed refrigerator cars for immediate transportation in bond for customs entry at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati, at which ports the fruit is examined by representatives of the board. This arrangement supplements the former provision which limited the entry of these fruits to New York and other northern Atlantic ports.

The infestation of the so-called Malaga grape arriving at American ports of entry in the latter part of 1923 and the quarantine action which was taken with respect thereto is discussed on pages 10 and 11 of the annual report for 1924. Early in July, 1924, the department

was informed that steps had been taken to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly from the Province of Almeria, and at the earnest request of the Spanish authorities a fruit-fly specialist was sent to Spain to determine whether or not these efforts had been successful. As the result of this investigation in the Province of Almeria, which extended through the entire month of August, 1924, it was determined that the Mediterranean fruit fly was established in the following nine principal fruit districts of the Province: Canjayar, Alhama, Rioja, Pechina, Viator, Almeria, Agua Dulce, Dalias, and Berja. The fruits infested included oranges, peaches, apricots, pears, and figs. The fly is carried through the summer on these fruits in a series of generations, attacking the fig in August, September, and October. The universality of the fig, in every dooryard, along roadways, and in occasional orchards, makes this fruit the principal source of the flies which infest the grape as the latter ripens from the middle of September to the middle of October. The enormous number of flies at the end of the season, multiplied many times with each successive brood in the fig, leads to the infestation of the grape, which begins to ripen as the fig crop ends and which normally is not a favorite host of the fly.

The determination of the general establishment of this pest throughout the Province made it evident that the risk from the Spanish grapes would certainly continue with respect to the crop of 1924, and notification was duly issued that these conditions made it impossible to modify the embargo.

Opportunity to definitely confirm the infestation of the crop of 1924 was afforded by the arrival of a shipment of these grapes at New York for transshipment to the Dominican Republic. The routine inspection of this shipment for landing as a condition of export developed the fact that it was so infested. As a result of this finding the Dominican authorities refused to authorize the transshipment of these grapes. Similar shipments which went direct to Cuba were also found to be infested on examinations authorized by the Cuban authorities at Habana, and were excluded on the basis of a decree prohibiting entry of these grapes which had been earlier promulgated. Both Santo Domingo and Cuba have taken formal action prohibiting the entry of these grapes, realizing not only that the menace of the fruit fly was if anything more important to them than to the United States, on

account of their climatic and fruit conditions, which presented the maximum of opportunity for the pest, but also because the interests of these and other West Indian islands are closely tied up with those of the United States as the principal market for their fruits and vegetables. Shipments of grapes made direct to Canada were reported by the Canadian authorities to be infested. It is distinctly understood that all of this infestation was trivial from the standpoint of any damage to the fruit, but nevertheless fully confirmed the danger with respect to these grapes to the United States, a danger which the poisoning and other control operations instituted in the Almeria district of Spain had evidently not eliminated.

The investigations in Spain were supplemented by rather hurried investigations of fruit districts of Portugal and Italy, with respect to the Mediterranean fruit fly and other pests, to secure information necessary in determining import restrictions on the fruits and vegetables of these countries, in both of which the Mediterranean fruit fly is established, as it is also in the Riviera of France.

Similar surveys were made from January to March of the fruit districts of Argentina. These surveys were necessitated by the fact that Argentina was developing a considerable fruit export to the United States and there were records which seemed to be authentic of the occurrence of the Mediterranean fruit fly at least in portions of that country. No evidence was found of the occurrence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in any portion of Argentina, and it seems probable that the older records referred to are based on a confusion of this fruit fly with a related species—the West Indian fruit fly—a pest which is fully established at least in the Tucuman region of Argentina. Fruit from this region is, however, not exported to the United States. The detailed information obtained from this survey will be of service in placing necessary safeguards on the entry of Argentine fruit. On the return, very brief surveys were made of the fruit situation from the pest standpoint in Chile and Peru, without, however, developing any evidence of the presence of the Mediterranean fly. The work was so limited, however, as to be inconclusive. With respect to Chile there is every reason to believe that the Mediterranean fruit fly is not present. Not only has Chile a good inspection service, but protection is being obtained by adequate quarantine measures.

PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION

The plant quarantine inspection service is charged with the enforcement at the maritime and interior ports of entry (including Washington) of all foreign and a number of the domestic quarantines promulgated under the plant quarantine act of 1912. This work is performed in close cooperation with the Customs Service and the Post Office Department, and involves the inspection of all plants and plant products (including fruits and vegetables) restricted as to entry, and, when necessary, their fumigation or sterilization; the inspection and disposition of plants and plant products found in passengers' baggage by officials of the Customs Service; the inspection of ships' stores and crews' quarters for contraband plants, fruits, vegetables, etc., and the examination of restricted plants and plant products arriving in foreign parcel-post mail. In addition, all plants, seeds, etc., introduced by the Department of Agriculture are examined upon arrival, in the especially equipped inspection house in Washington, D. C., and again prior to distribution from the introduction gardens of the Bureau of Plant Industry. This service also enforces the Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Plants and Plant Products into and out of the District of Columbia.

MARITIME PORT INSPECTION

Inspectors have been provided for the more important ports of entry, but owing to the limited funds available for this purpose, certain of the ports are at present undermanned, resulting in much overtime work, for which the inspectors do not receive additional compensation. Considerable expansion of this service has been made during the year, particularly as applied to New York City. Representatives of the board are now stationed at Astoria, Ore.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Charleston, S. C.; Galveston, Tex.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; New York City; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; and San Juan, Porto Rico. Through the cooperation of State plant-quarantine officials, protection is also afforded at the following ports: Eureka, Gaviota, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego, Calif.; Gulfport and Pascagoula, Miss.;

Pensacola, Tampa, Key West, Miami, and Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Honolulu, Hawaii. In collaboration with the United States Customs Service, inspection is also conducted at Newport News and Norfolk, Va., and Portland, Me. With respect to the examination of plants introduced under regulation 3 of the "Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37," this service is materially aided by the several State entomologists and their assistants.

Exclusive of California, Mississippi, and Florida ports, where the inspection is performed by State officials, serving as collaborators of the department, representatives of the board have boarded and examined during the period under review 13,310 foreign vessels, 6,780 of which were found to carry contraband plants or plant products. The plants and fruits and vegetables, as well as other plant products listed elsewhere in this report were examined at the ports of entry, and in the case of cotton and broomcorn, fumigated and sterilized respectively as a condition of entry.

As in the past, representatives of the board have made inspections of the various plant introduction gardens maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Miami and Brooksville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Chico, Calif.; and Mandan, N. Dak.

PESTS INTERCEPTED

During the fiscal year the inspectors and collaborators of this service collected on or in imported plants and plant products 516 recognized species and 373 insects which could be placed generically only. The Mediterranean fruit fly was intercepted on a number of occasions from the Azores, Hawaii, Spain, and Syria, infesting loquats, avocados, coffee berries, mangoes, oranges, papayas, peppers, string beans, olives, sour oranges, tangerines, grapes, and quinces. The West Indian fruit fly, another injurious fruit insect was collected in guavas from Cuba and Mexico and mangoes from Jamaica and Porto Rico. The Mexican fruit fly was intercepted in the following fruits from Mexico: Grapefruit, mamey, mangoes, oranges, peaches, pears, quinces, sapotes, and sweet limes. Beans and cucumbers from Hawaii were found to be infested with the melon fly, and the serpentine fruit fly was taken in cherimoya from Mexico.

As in previous years, fruit stocks from France, upon inspection, were found to be infested with the following insects: Brown tail, gipsy, dagger, and European tussock moths; sorrel cut worm; white tree pierid. The wireworms *Athous haemorrhoidalis* and *A. niger* were found in French lily and Dutch narcissus bulbs, respectively. The narcissus fly was taken in hyacinths and narcissus bulbs from Holland and the lesser bulb fly was intercepted in hyacinth bulbs from Holland, narcissus bulbs from France, Holland, and the island of Guernsey, and in onions from Greece. The European earwig was found in cases of hyacinths and narcissi from Holland.

The turnip gall-weevil (*Ceutorhynchus pleurostigma*) was intercepted in turnips from Denmark, England, France, Germany, and Holland. As in former years, the pink bollworm was repeatedly collected, having arrived with material from China, Egypt, Mexico, Paraguay, St. Lucia, and France. Avocados from Mexico were infested with the avocado weevil and with two other species of weevils, namely, *Conotrachelus aguacate* and *C. perseae*, which do not occur in this country. Mangoes from Hawaii and Egypt were found to be infested with the mango weevil, and the citrus black fly was repeatedly taken on various hosts arriving from Cuba and Jamaica. Sweet potatoes from Argentina, Brazil, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Turk's Island, and yams from Barbados, Haiti, and Tahiti were found to be infested with the West Indian sweet potato weevil, *Euscepes batatae*. This list includes only a few of what appear to be the more important pests, a complete list of which will be published in the Service and Regulatory Announcements.

RECORDS OF IMPORTS OF RESTRICTED PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Under various foreign quarantines certain plants and plant products are restricted as to entry and made subject to inspection, and if necessary, disinfection, for the purpose of excluding various plant diseases and insect pests. Among these restricted plants and plant products are nursery stock, plants, and seeds for propagation, fruits and vegetables, grains from certain countries, broomcorn, and cotton, cotton waste, cotton wrappings, and cottonseed products.

The records of the importations of these articles are indicated in the following discussion and tables.

IMPORTATIONS OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS¹

The importations recorded in Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 are entered under regulation 3 of Quarantine 37, under permits which are made continuing and unlimited as to the quantity which may be imported. The restrictions under this regulation are intended merely to afford opportunity to inspect, and, if necessary, safeguard the products as they are so entered. In the case of Table 4, the entries made in the preceding year are also listed for the purpose of comparison, and in Table 6 the bulb entries of the last six years are brought together to show the fluctuation in the entry of different classes of bulbs.

¹ Except as restricted by specific quarantines, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, and plant products imported solely for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, are not restricted as to entry, and the taking out of permits for such articles is not required. No record is therefore kept by the Federal Horticultural Board of the entry of such articles.

TABLE 4.—Importation of fruit, rose, and nut stocks, cuttings, and scions, under quarantine No. 37 during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925¹

[Figures indicate number of plants]

Kind of stocks, cuttings, and scions	Belgium	Canada	England	France	Germany	Greece	Holland	Hungary	Ireland
Apple.....		196		5,238,650			21,000		
Cherry.....			130	8,168,525			97,000		
Grape.....				223		600		300	
Olive (cuttings).....				405					
Pear.....				3,215,635			61,000		
Plum.....			39	2,179,275			2,000		
Quince.....				933,150			18,500		
Rose.....	12,000		2,705,500	1,870,300	2,000		3,643,524		45,200
Nut.....				34,786					
Total.....	12,000	196	2,705,669	21,640,949	2,000	600	3,843,024	300	45,200

¹In addition to the consumption entries reported in this table, 276,050 fruit and rose stocks were entered for immediate exportation to other countries.

TABLE 4.—*Importation of fruit, rose, and nut stocks, cuttings, and scions, under quarantine No. 37 during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925—Continued.*

Kind of stocks, cuttings, and scions	Italy	Malta	Mexico	Palestine	Portugal	Scotland	Spain	Syria	Total	
									1924-25	1923-24
Apple.....	348,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,608,646	4,605,869
Cherry.....	240,000	—	—	—	—	27,000	—	—	8,532,655	11,348,150
Fig (cuttings).....	180	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
Grape.....	600	—	1,000	144	15	—	8	15	2,905	1,988
Olive (cuttings).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405	50
Pear.....	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,321,635	3,745,540
Plum.....	90,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,271,314	3,351,350
Quince.....	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	963,650	1,043,500
Rose.....	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	8,298,524	10,126,433
Nut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,786	24,950
Total.....	736,580	20	1,000	144	15	47,000	8	15	29,034,720	34,247,830

TABLE 5.—*Importation of bulbs under regulation 3 of quarantine 37, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925¹*

[Figures indicate number of bulbs]

Bulbs	Azores	Belgium	Bermuda	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	England	France	Germany
Chionodoxa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	923	—	—
Crocus.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	20	4,942	4	17
Eranthis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	610	—	—
Fritillaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	—	—
Galanthus.....	—	—	—	79	—	18	50	1,548	—	117
Hyacinths.....	—	—	—	51	—	—	24	314	906,522	48
Ixia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
Lily.....	21,578	16	678,412	14	221	—	—	13,912	323,832	5,849
Lily of the valley.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	385	17,935,211
Muscari.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	2	—
Narcissus.....	—	—	100,800	95	1,374,900	—	4	994,953	63,153,406	12
Scilla.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,188	—	5
Tulips.....	—	5,200	—	398	—	—	199	1,353	118,550	138
Total.....	21,608	5,216	779,212	637	1,375,121	18	297	1,023,892	64,502,701	17,941,397

Bulbs	Holland	India	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Scotland	Sweden	Wales	Total
Chionodoxa.....	464,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	465,422
Crocus.....	10,619,501	—	—	—	—	—	6	150	10,624,670
Eranthis.....	152,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152,787
Fritillaria.....	104,057	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	104,483
Galanthus.....	893,141	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	895,003
Hyacinths.....	27,040,271	—	—	25	—	6	—	—	27,947,261
Ixia.....	371,833	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371,983
Lily.....	152,942	9	22	7,815	10,002,932	2	—	3	11,207,559
Lily of the valley.....	1,044,625	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,980,311
Muscari.....	904,622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906,259
Narcissus.....	40,689,570	—	35	26	—	—	48	200	106,314,049
Scilla.....	1,739,101	—	—	220	—	—	—	—	1,742,514
Tulips.....	96,163,628	—	—	—	—	—	20	966	96,290,452
Total.....	180,339,967	9	57	8,086	10,002,932	58	74	1,471	276,002,753

¹In addition to the consumption entries reported in this table, 581,392 bulbs were entered for immediate exportation to other countries.

TABLE 6.—*Summary of bulb importations, 1919-20 to 1924-25*

Bulbs	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Chionodoxa ¹					339, 766	465, 422
Crocus	3, 977, 892	5, 514, 805	6, 319, 082	8, 286, 500	10, 815, 920	10, 624, 670
Eranthis ¹					93, 314	152, 787
Fritillaria ¹					92, 951	104, 483
Galanthus ¹					797, 381	895, 003
Hyacinths	16, 375, 494	22, 568, 891	24, 808, 236	29, 142, 797	32, 197, 740	27, 947, 261
Ixia ¹					335, 158	371, 983
Lily	14, 538, 936	22, 490, 533	8, 219, 430	9, 145, 630	9, 690, 486	11, 207, 559
Lily of the Valley	9, 964, 847	3, 606, 746	14, 951, 170	19, 603, 092	17, 568, 835	18, 980, 311
Muscari ¹					612, 329	906, 259
Narcissus	56, 032, 918	77, 956, 195	77, 270, 548	77, 193, 281	92, 659, 666	106, 314, 049
Scilla ¹					994, 762	1, 742, 514
Tulips	49, 972, 184	55, 075, 343	64, 846, 940	76, 719, 116	92, 530, 157	96, 290, 452
Unclassified	1, 653, 790	4, 756, 369	70, 750	183, 900		
Total	152, 516, 061	191, 968, 882	196, 486, 186	220, 274, 316	258, 737, 465	276, 002, 753

¹ Imported under special permit from June 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1923.TABLE 7.—*Importation of tree seeds under quarantine No. 37 during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925¹*

[Figures indicate number of pounds]

Country of origin	Apple	Avocado	Cherry	Nut and palm	Ornamental and tree	Pear	Per-simmon	Plum	Quince	Raspberry	Rose	Strawberry	Total
Australia				1, 911	140								2, 051
Austria	100		66		27, 121	65		113	26		5		27, 496
Brazil				1, 480									1, 480
Canada				25	1, 216								1, 241
Chile					288								288
China					1, 859	110		1, 000					2, 969
Cuba		63, 613		952									64, 565
Czechoslovakia					286						11		297
Dominican Republic				104									104
France	15, 073		5, 225	25	4, 740	2, 105	25	765	60	3	3	5	28, 029
Germany					607								607
Holland					595								595
Honduras				375									375
Italy					1, 428			237					1, 665
Japan			76	87	2, 423	2, 007	102	130	153		222		5, 200
Manchuria						13							13
Persia									2, 848				2, 848
Scotland					15								15
Sweden					400								400
Trinidad, British West Indies				731									731
Total	15, 173	63, 613	5, 367	5, 690	41, 118	4, 300	127	2, 245	3, 087	3	241	5	140, 969
1923-1924	25, 473		7, 539	28, 958	27, 053	2, 391	822	10, 657	71		1, 306		104, 270

¹ 671 packages, approximately 5,000 pounds, of miscellaneous seeds were received by mail at the inspection house and after inspection forwarded to the consignees (not included in above table). There are also included in this table a few miscellaneous importations of seeds of small fruits.

Imported for immediate exportation (not included in above table):

Canada..... 340 pounds miscellaneous tree seeds.

Trinidad, British West Indies..... 900 pounds rubber seeds.

The distribution within the United States of the classes of nursery stock recorded in the above Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 is indicated in Table 5.

TABLE 8.—*Distribution, by States, of bulbs, nursery stock, and seeds imported under regulation 3 of quarantine 37, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925*

State	Bulbs (cases)	Stocks, cuttings, and scions (number)			Seeds (pounds)				
		Fruit	Rose	Nut	Fruit	Nut and palm	Orna- mental and tree	Rose	Total
Alabama	429	65, 098					200		200
Arizona	79								
Arkansas	243								
California	6, 317	627, 287	25, 300	36	1, 161	45	1, 283	1	2, 490
Colorado	857		55, 000				10		10
Connecticut	3, 837	1, 724, 000	1, 165, 584		130	59	157	25	371
Delaware	405	30, 000							
District of Columbia	893		500						
Florida	284				63, 613	1, 005	35		64, 653
Georgia	1, 333	47, 000			17		1, 151	36	1, 204
Idaho	40								
Illinois	29, 213	98, 008	1, 491, 100		1	100	4, 229	2	4, 332
Indiana	2, 080	835, 000	366, 000						
Iowa	2, 230	4, 401, 600	237, 500		2, 266		984	3	3, 253
Kansas	802	55, 000			9, 269		5		9, 274
Kentucky	1, 171						5		5
Louisiana	262					448	55		503
Maine	615								
Maryland	1, 712	665, 000	33, 500						
Massachusetts	9, 110	11, 095	93, 500			16	83	1	100
Michigan	5, 989	768, 731	115, 000				61	21	82
Minnesota	2, 097		5, 500		1		56		57
Mississippi	238	20							
Missouri	2, 468	72, 012	1, 000		3, 320	23	28		3, 371
Montana	214						1		1
Nebraska	736		10, 000						
Nevada	3								
New Hampshire	322		3, 000				510		510
New Jersey	13, 451	37, 667	530, 915		17	2, 795	686	32	3, 530
New Mexico	51								
New York	59, 175	8, 859, 586	2, 602, 425	25, 250	3, 803	146	2, 203		6, 152
North Carolina	818	88, 000				202	128		330
North Dakota	128								
Ohio	13, 974	835, 700	993, 725	9, 500	130	39	211	11	391
Oklahoma	356								
Oregon	1, 313	163, 500	20, 000		1, 040	7	6		1, 053
Pennsylvania	23, 224	421, 600	440, 375		6, 120	640	28, 632	105	35, 497
Rhode Island	1, 502	1, 500					2		2
South Carolina	318		600			6			6
South Dakota	80	6, 500	12, 000						
Tennessee	1, 430	219, 000	40, 000				27		27
Texas	1, 304	43, 000	2, 000		2	144		1	147
Utah	302	30, 000							
Vermont	363	6					10		10
Virginia	1, 587				50	3			53
Washington	2, 340	25, 500	500		2, 980		360	3	3, 343
West Virginia	744								
Wisconsin	2, 720		36, 000						
Wyoming	36								
Exported by permit- tee	327		17, 500			12			12
Destroyed by permit- tee		570, 000							
Total	199, 522	20, 701, 410	8, 298, 524	34, 786	93, 920	5, 690	41, 118	241	140, 969
1923-24	188, 271	1, 172	1, 061	17	46, 953	28, 958	27, 053	1, 306	104, 270

1 Cases.

The record of entry under special permits issued under the provisions of regulation 14 of Quarantine 37 for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock and to meet other technical and educational needs is given in Table 9.

During the fiscal year, 1,235 such permits were issued, authorizing the entry of 9,517,913 plants and bulbs. During the year a total of 8,575,129

plants and bulbs was imported under 1,087 of these permits. A summary of permits issued during the entire period of the quarantine to date is given in Table 10. The number of varieties considered has now reached a total of 26,855, of which 25,105 have been approved for entry. In addition to the tables mentioned, there has been prepared a table (Table 11) showing the distribution of the imported special permit material by States.

TABLE 9.—*Special permit importations, fiscal year 1925, with combined totals for 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925*

Class of plant	Fiscal year 1925				Grand totals, 1920-1925			
	Permits issued		Permits imported		Permits issued		Permits imported	
	Number	Quantity	Number	Quantity	Number	Quantity	Number	Quantity
Gladiolus	123	2,487,320	105	1,576,359	769	37,325,692	587	23,718,244
Dahlia	73	7,337	59	3,794	342	29,615	269	18,997
Iris, rhizomatous	186	25,849	161	32,191	689	162,648	549	88,188
Iris, bulbous	173	3,906,115	148	4,513,188	590	21,246,034	405	14,444,603
Other bulbs, rhizomes, and roots	182	1,169,517	146	829,474	609	7,646,299	409	3,634,342
Peony	124	117,729	114	200,351	616	1,117,955	456	474,637
Rose	127	25,459	107	16,734	507	115,077	423	82,441
Orchids	171	27,414	168	23,446	587	104,095	490	74,768
Ornamentals	200	557,948	170	340,012	622	2,553,189	455	1,556,184
Herbaceous plants	187	1,193,049	163	1,039,374	624	4,058,880	456	2,361,388
Fruit trees and small fruits	4	176	2	206	41	6,109	17	904
Total	-----	9,517,913	-----	8,575,129	-----	74,365,593	-----	46,454,696

SUMMARY FOR YEARS 1920-1925

Fiscal year	Permits issued		Permits imported	
	Number	Quantity	Number	Quantity
1920	311	10,752,844	171	3,484,195
1921	622	13,965,013	411	8,132,634
1922	750	9,573,199	518	3,344,026
1923	897	15,175,003	719	10,357,406
1924	1,107	15,381,621	862	12,561,306
1925	1,235	9,517,913	1,087	8,575,129
Total	4,922	74,365,593	3,768	46,454,696

TABLE 10.—*Special permit material: Number of different varieties of plants requested and approved for fiscal years 1920-1925*

Class of plant	Re- quested	Ap- proved	Per cent ap- proved	Class of plant	Re- quested	Ap- proved	Per cent ap- proved
Gladiolus	1,006	887	88.2	Rose	2,571	2,224	86.5
Dahlia	2,291	2,166	94.5	Orchid	5,479	5,429	99.1
Iris, rhizomatous	1,785	1,698	95.1	Ornamentals	6,307	5,724	90.8
Iris, bulbous	364	363	99.7	Herbaceous plants	3,501	3,371	96.3
Other bulbs, rhizomes, and roots	1,853	1,743	94.1	Small fruits and fruit trees	155	142	91.6
Peony	1,543	1,358	88.0	Total	26,855	25,105	93.1

TABLE 11.—*Distribution of special permit material by States for fiscal years 1920-1925*

State	Gladiolus	Dahlia	Rhizomatous iris	Bulbous iris	Peony	Rose	Orchid	Ornaments, etc.	Grand total
Alabama.....	14,985	0	0	15,980	0	174	0	0	31,139
Arizona.....	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	982	988
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000
California.....	1,756,402	3,251	21,249	8,382,305	2,156	14,379	22,895	1,223,188	11,425,825
Colorado.....	14,652	0	0	20,990	0	0	607	5,170	41,419
Connecticut.....	500	571	805	125	54	30,891	0	56,674	89,620
Delaware.....	0	0	22	100	12	0	6	4,956	5,096
District of Columbia.....	0	96	22	127	0	163	52	226	686
Florida.....	42,510	0	0	281,370	0	21	0	224,042	547,943
Georgia.....	5,000	12	0	88,910	0	0	0	510	94,432
Idaho.....	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Illinois.....	3,139,963	33	9,390	691,015	29,537	2,564	448	203,824	4,076,774
Indiana.....	2,258,776	186	1,636	502,318	1,430	1,339	0	24,280	2,789,965
Iowa.....	38,235	0	0	0	21,378	0	0	12,174	71,787
Kansas.....	0	5	388	0	113	0	0	49	555
Kentucky.....	0	267	0	50,000	0	0	191	0	50,458
Louisiana.....	2,500	110	0	21,750	0	0	0	250	24,610
Maine.....	350	0	0	0	262	0	0	102	714
Maryland.....	23,057	249	77	101,000	18,085	0	100	1,453	144,021
Massachusetts.....	2,072,749	701	2,917	297,148	5,768	1,549	10,477	376,443	2,767,752
Michigan.....	11,591,735	2,519	2,409	475,798	56,035	265	56	414,070	12,542,887
Minnesota.....	81,231	44	865	0	1,681	160	315	33,784	118,080
Mississippi.....	6,500	0	9	49,776	0	0	0	27	56,312
Missouri.....	2,450	0	172	48,475	991	0	3,276	19,203	74,567
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Nebraska.....	0	276	0	0	14	0	0	30	320
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	40,021	7	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	46,528
New Jersey.....	97,051	3,514	9,567	700,647	24,718	21,217	18,600	2,113,011	2,988,325
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	1,674,552	2,252	19,418	874,593	147,875	2,892	12,070	1,911,906	4,645,559
North Carolina.....	3,975	0	0	31,990	0	0	0	24	35,989
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Ohio.....	444,813	1,353	10,762	17,940	106,387	2,387	127	563,138	1,146,907
Oklahoma.....	510	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	198	8,708
Oregon.....	35,321	727	1,023	144,606	625	843	0	25,939	209,084
Pennsylvania.....	291,373	1,356	2,424	122,338	47,515	1,601	4,487	217,952	689,046
Rhode Island.....	654	1,031	1,551	38,190	2,209	313	47	17,413	61,408
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
South Dakota.....	0	0	11	0	2,410	587	0	84	3,092
Tennessee.....	0	116	361	118,766	222	0	0	1,400	120,865
Texas.....	2,000	0	0	623,230	0	90	0	25,203	650,523
Utah.....	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,747	8,747
Vermont.....	2,664	0	0	0	2,245	0	0	145	5,054
Virginia.....	16,000	0	2	393,104	1,177	0	0	7,766	418,049
Washington.....	18,678	319	2,686	206,562	28	511	0	17,375	246,159
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	36	4,036
Wisconsin.....	39,033	0	421	107,950	1,703	495	1,014	44,944	195,560
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	23,718,244	18,997	88,188	14,444,603	474,637	82,441	74,768	7,552,818	46,454,696

IMPORTATIONS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

Tables 12 to 15 indicate, respectively, the importations of cotton, cotton waste, bagging, cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed products during the year. The actual number of bales of cotton, cotton waste, and bagging is indicated, but inasmuch as bales vary in size, they are referred to as running bales.

TABLE 12.—Ginned cotton, by country of growth and port of entry, 1924-25 (running bales)

Country	Balti- more	Boston	Bu- falo	Calex- ico	Charles- ton	El Paso	Gal- ves- ton	Hous- ton	New Or- leans	New- port	New York	Niag- ara Falls
Anglo-Egyptian												
Sudan											113	
Arabia											16	
Australia											2	
Brazil											16	
British West Indies												
China		5,000									742	
Dominican Re- public											3,774	
Dutch East In- dies											680	
Ecuador		49									2,228	
Egypt		2									1,838	
Haiti		111,472									20,697	
India											4,144	
Mexico		13,436		70,886		3,611					19,789	
Nicaragua											24,135	
Paraguay											13	
Peru		2,880									31	
Porto Rico											84,508	
Salvador											1,749	
Syria											7	
United States (continental)	163	1,983	192		80		3	5	158	2,028	5,916	164
Virgin Islands (United States)											40	
Unknown		65									52	
Total	163	134,892	192	170,886	80	3,611	3	5	158	2,028	170,491	164

Country	Og- dens- burg	Phila- del- phia	Port Hu- ron	Port- land	Rich- ford	Rouses Point	St. Al- bans	San Fran- cisco	Seattle	Vance- boro	Yu- ma	Total
Anglo-Egyptian												
Sudan												113
Arabia												16
Australia												2
Brazil												16
British West In- dies												
China				1,653				18,813	3,439			742
Dominican Re- public												32,679
Dutch East In- dies												680
Ecuador												2,277
Egypt												1,840
Haiti												132,169
India				50				900				4,144
Mexico								126				34,175
Nicaragua											11	98,769
Paraguay												13
Peru												31
Porto Rico												87,388
Salvador												1,749
Syria												7
United States (continental)	11	34	1		29	96	60			477		11,405
Virgin Islands (United States)												40
Unknown												117
Total	11	34	1	1,703	29	96	60	19,839	3,439	477	11	2408,373

¹ Includes 124 bales of unginned cotton from the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico.

² Includes 2,195 bales of linters.

TABLE 13.—*Cotton waste by country of origin and port of entry 1924-25 (running bales)*

Country	Baltimore	Boston	Charleston	New Orleans	New York	Norfolk	Philadelphia	Richford	Rouses Point	St. Albans	San Francisco	Savannah	Seattle	Total
Belgium		23		102	974		274							1,373
Brazil		57			18									75
Canada	39	1,556			258			146	3	776				2,778
Ceylon					22		23							44
China		364			44						739		180	1,327
Cuba					123									123
Czechoslovakia							38							38
England	448	10,946	1,958	137	6,047	53	4,856					500		24,945
France		782			1,128		687							2,597
Germany		677			700		548							1,925
Holland		5,913	100		1,386		2,235							9,637
India		110			4,977		3,305							8,392
Italy		160			3,673		2,151							5,984
Japan		406			1,251		150				4,266		8,240	14,313
Malta					29									29
Mexico					119									119
Scotland					235		18							256
Spain					74		27							101
Switzerland		2,405			545		1,241							4,191
Venezuela					6									6
Unknown					1									1
Total	487	23,399	2,058	239	21,613	53	15,555	146	3	776	5,005	500	8,420	78,254

TABLE 14.—*Bagging by country of origin and port of entry, 1924-25 (running bales)*

Country	Baltimore	Boston	Charleston	Detroit	Houston	New Orleans	New York	Norfolk	Philadelphia	Port Huron	St. Albans	San Francisco	Savannah	Seattle	Total
Argentina			1				94								95
Australia															216
Belgium	1,278	426	577			456	7,245	511	1,170			216	459		12,127
Brazil							35								35
Canada		173		747		675	652	100	7	1,145	363				3,862
Cuba						88	15								103
Denmark							1,971		78						2,049
Egypt		38					5,124								5,162
England	3,095	3,340	2,279		304	3,377	11,614	9,869	6,311				2,225		42,414
France	97	45				1,040	8,146	32	2,874				110		12,344
Germany	53	243	849			591	7,933	106	2,243				256		12,274
Holland	677	959	738			1,221	15,649	1,127	1,962				1,321		23,654
India							192								192
Ireland	154						549		95						798
Italy					349	35	1,607								1,991
Japan			450				551					4,844		539	6,384
Latvia							29								29
Lithuania							5								5
Malta							21								21
Mexico							500								500
Norway							353								353
Scotland	985	284				194	5,222	288	2,224						9,197
Spain						936	2,901		52						3,889
Sweden	569						400		222						1,191
Switzerland		241	351			171	419	359							1,541
Wales	102						103								205
Total	7,010	5,750	5,244	747	653	8,784	71,330	12,392	17,238	1,145	363	5,065	4,371	539	140,631

¹ This includes 8,745 bales of rags restricted because of cotton contamination.

TABLE 15.—*Cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed products 1924-25 (tons)*

Port	Cotton- seed	Seed cotton	Cotton- seed cake	Cotton- seed meal
Boston.....				425
Calxico.....	1 36, 775	1 256		
Eagle Pass.....			2, 479	
Seattle.....			75	
Yuma.....		1 24		
Total.....	36, 775	280	2, 554	425

¹ From the Imperial Valley, Lower California, Mexico. There are no restrictions on the entry of cottonseed and seed cotton from that locality.

IMPORTATIONS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 56

Tables 16 and 17 indicate, respectively, the fruits and vegetables imported during the fiscal year by countries of origin and by ports of entry.

TABLE 16.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by countries of origin*

[QUARANTINE 56 UNLESS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED]

Kind	Country and quantity	Total
Apricots.....pounds...	Argentina, 1,313; Chile, 2,108	3, 421
Arrowroot.....do...	Japan, 1,500	1, 500
Artichokes.....do...	Chile, 100; France, 755	855
Asparagus.....do...	Argentina, 22,025; Mexico, 17	22, 042
Avocados.....do...	Colombia (Santa Marta district), 22,510; Cuba, 4,036,240; Dominican Republic, 3,250; Haiti, 1,680	4, 063, 680
Avocados (seeds removed).....do...	Mexico, 28,124	28, 124
Ayales (Crescentia sp.).....do...	Mexico, 737	737
Bananas.....bunches...	Brazil, 1,022; Canal Zone, 838,840; Colombia, 2,822,000; Costa Rica, 4,139,818; Cuba, 3,028,256; Dominican Republic, 516; Guatemala, 5,994,970; Honduras, 14,170,435; British Honduras, 435,381; Jamaica, 10,579,106; Mexico, 3,519,397; Nicaragua, 3,085,504; Panama, 3,388,757	52, 004, 002
Beans (green):		
Faba.....pounds...	Bermuda, 118,491 (prohibited importation after May 5, 1925)	118, 491
Lima.....do...	Argentina, 90; Bermuda, 2,660; Cuba, 1,328,760; Mexico, 60	1, 331, 570
String.....do...	Cuba, 1,910; Mexico, 61,676	63, 586
Beets.....do...	Bermuda, 673,735; Mexico, 154,260	827, 995
Burdock.....do...	Japan, 5,334	5, 334
Cabbage.....do...	Germany, 20,600; Holland, 793,826; Mexico, 28,278	842, 104
Cacao bean pods.....do...	Trinidad, British West Indies, 650; Venezuela, 50	700
Cactus leaves.....do...	Mexico, 400	400
Carrots.....do...	Bermuda, 2,190,550; Mexico, 271,258	2, 461, 808
Cassaba.....do...	China, 2,600; Cuba, 302,303; Dominican Republic, 840	305, 743
Cauliflower.....do...	Mexico, 9,094	9, 094
Celery.....do...	Bermuda, 1,312,598; Germany, 100; Mexico, 632	1, 313, 330
Chayotes.....do...	Cuba, 9,763; Dominican Republic, 1,239; Mexico, 1,392	12, 394
Cherries:		
Fresh.....do...	Argentina, 35,297; Chile, 268	35, 565
Dried.....do...	Chile, 72,040; Italy, 79,650; Rumania, 2,159	153, 849
Cipolline.....do...	Italy, 2,547,146	2, 547, 146
Citrus medica.....packages...	Palestine, 593	593
Crosnes.....pounds...	Belgium, 1,920	1, 920
Cucumbers.....do...	Bermuda, 286; Cuba, 169,715; Mexico, 161,400	331, 401
Dasheens (includes colocasia, caladium, inhames, malangas, and taro), pounds.	Azores, 355,392; China, 666,098; Cuba, 133,770; Dominican Republic, 403,214; Japan, 345,218; Mexico, 8	1, 903, 700
Eggplants.....pounds...	Argentina, 245; Bahamas, 8,670; Cuba, 2,767,468; Mexico, 148,952	2, 925, 335
Endives.....do...	Belgium, 1,062,785; France, 12,231	1, 075, 066
Fennel.....do...	Bermuda, 2,721; Italy, 11,433	14, 154
Garbanzos.....do...	Mexico, 130	130
Garlic.....do...	Azores, 216; Chile, 1,327,524; China, 115,826; Cuba, 500; Egypt, 17,558; France, 20,000; Italy, 2,405,448; Mexico, 1,373,197; Spain, 116,283; Turkey, 265	5, 376, 817
Ginger (crude).....do...	China, 455,768; Cuba, 800; Dominican Republic, 2,558; Japan, 600; Philippines, 200; Sierra Leone, 45,815	505, 741

TABLE 16.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by countries of origin—Continued*

Kind	Country and quantity	Total
Grapes:		
Fresh (not hothouse).pounds..	Argentina, 2,192,107; Belgium, 32,657; Chile, 390,361; France, 189; Italy. 447,330; Mexico, 2,595.	3,065,239
Hothouse.....do.....	Belgium, 245,817.....	245,817
Processed, sulphured, or fermented, barrels.	Italy, 10,397.....	10,397
Waste.....pounds.....	Italy, 60,000.....	60,000
Grapefruit.....do.....	Cuba, 15,620,710; Jamaica, 20,230; Trinidad, British West Indies, 2,800.	15,643,740
Horseradish.....do.....	Germany, 2,252,358.....	2,252,358
Husk-tomatoes.....do.....	Mexico, 26,523.....	26,523
Kale.....do.....	Bermuda, 643,459.....	643,459
Kohlrabi.....do.....	Bermuda, 1,030; Mexico, 291.....	1,321
Kudzu.....do.....	China, 142,126.....	142,126
Leeks.....do.....	Bermuda, 260; Cuba, 75.....	335
Lemons.....crates.....	Cuba, 20; Dominica, British West Indies, 1,259; Dominican Republic, 2; Italy, 1,308,119; Mexico, 10; Spain, 30.	1,309,440
Lettuce.....pounds.....	Bermuda, 128,565; Mexico, 406,628.....	535,193
Lily bulbs (edible).....do.....	China, 43,510; Japan, 40.....	43,550
Limes (sour).....do.....	Dominica, British West Indies, 3,687,675; Dominican Republic, 9,150; Jamaica, 116,608; Martinique, French West Indies, 22,200; Mexico, 1,244,388; St. Kitts, British West Indies, 21,675; St. Lucia, British West Indies, 142,250.	5,243,946
Mangoes.....do.....	Argentina, 889.....	889
Melons.....do.....	Argentina, 529,303; Azores, 3; Chile, 294,730; Cuba, 420; Dominican Republic, 88; Italy, 110,201; Mexico, 3,551,038; Spain, 81,712.	4,567,495
Mint.....do.....	Bermuda, 4,910; Mexico, 3,520.....	8,430
Mustard.....do.....	Bermuda, 668; Mexico, 14,856.....	15,524
Narcissus bulbs (edible).....do.....	China, 300.....	300
Nectarines.....do.....	Argentina, 2,537; Belgium, 95.....	2,632
Okra.....do.....	Cuba, 292,938; Mexico, 318.....	293,256
Onions.....do.....	Antigua, 76,600; Argentina, 18,344; Australia, 946,357; Azores, 797; Belgium, 18,920; Bermuda, 771,636; Chile, 4,880,476; China, 470; Cuba, 95,830; Denmark, 430; Egypt, 45,842,309; Germany, 98,256; Holland, 49,280; Italy, 541,064; Japan, 5,000; Mexico, 1,307,132; Peru, 22,097; Portugal, 1,296; Spain, 65,425,068; Virgin Islands, 1,865.	120,103,227
Oranges:		
Under quarantine 56.....do.....	Argentina, 25,620; Cuba, 60,900; Dominican Republic, 1,256; Jamaica, 17,640.	105,416
Bitter (Q.56).....do.....	Spain, 35,000 (prohibited importation after May 5, 1925).....	35,000
Mandarin (Q.28).....do.....	Japan, 1,640,664.....	1,640,664
Pachyrhizus.....do.....	China, 57,162; Mexico, 4.....	57,166
Parsley.....do.....	Bermuda, 1,095,042; Mexico, 15,315.....	1,110,357
Peaches.....do.....	Argentina, 84,026; Belgium, 212; Chile, 10,174.....	94,412
Pears.....do.....	Argentina, 18,264; Chile, 86,244.....	104,508
Peas.....do.....	Bermuda, 20; Cuba, 2,984; Mexico, 3,328,488.....	3,331,492
Peppers.....do.....	Cuba, 6,337,798; Dominican Republic, 762; Mexico, 4,102,266.	10,440,826
Pineapples.....crates.....	Azores, 11; Bahamas, 1,324; Costa Rica, 70,752; Cuba, 1,621,773; Dominican Republic, 4; Guatemala, 16; Haiti, 3; Honduras, 792; Mexico, 46.	1,694,721
Plantains.....bunches.....	Canal Zone, 4,000; Costa Rica, 5; Cuba, 164,951; Dominican Republic, 8,310; Honduras, 8,706; British Honduras, 53,430; Mexico, 469; Panama, 2,580.	242,451
Plums.....pounds.....	Argentina, 68,932; Chile, 5,761.....	74,693
Potatoes.....do.....	Bermuda, 3,556,688; Cuba, 505,495; Mexico, 2,075,213. (In accordance with potato regulations revised Feb. 28, 1922, as amended).	6,137,396
Prickly pears.....do.....	Mexico, 1,100.....	1,100
Pumpkins.....do.....	Cuba, 16,400; Dominican Republic, 24,571; Mexico, 16,561.	57,532
Purslane.....do.....	Mexico, 816.....	816
Radishes.....do.....	Mexico, 25,354.....	25,354
Sage.....do.....	Bermuda, 70.....	70
Shallots.....do.....	Belgium, 950; France 5,690.....	6,640
Sorrel.....do.....	Bermuda, 1,052.....	1,052
Spinach.....do.....	Mexico, 96,796.....	96,796
Squash.....do.....	Cuba, 333,034; Dominican Republic, 165; Mexico, 57,169.....	390,368
Strawberries.....do.....	Mexico, 444.....	444
Swiss chard.....do.....	Bermuda, 75.....	75
Tamarind bean pods.....do.....	Antigua, 32,413; Dominica, B. W. I., 4,487; St. Kitts, B. W. I., 14,575.	51,475
Tangerines.....do.....	Argentina, 149,170; Cuba, 4,550.....	153,720
Tomatoes.....do.....	Bahamas, 4,910,377; Chile, 2,000; Cuba, 5,157,856; England, 960; Mexico, 61,303,496.	71,374,689
Turnips.....do.....	Bermuda, 18,878; Mexico, 122,775.....	141,653

TABLE 17.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by ports of entry—Continued*

Kind	Port and quantity	Total
Chayotes.....pounds.....	El Paso, 700; Laredo, 630; New Orleans, 8,703; New York, 1,544; Nogales, 57; Tampa, 760.	12,394
Cherries:		
Fresh.....do.....	New York, 35,565	35,565
Dried.....do.....	New York, 145,031; Philadelphia, 8,818	153,849
Citroline.....do.....	Boston, 254,234; Los Angeles, 12,600; New York, 2,280,312	2,547,146
Citrus medica.....packages.....	Chicago, 35; New York, 144; Seattle, 10; Washington, 404	593
Crosnes.....pounds.....	New York, 1,920	1,920
Cucumbers.....do.....	Douglas, 485; El Paso, 80; Key West, 5,428; Laredo, 56,253; New York, 164,573; Nogales, 104,582.	331,401
Dasheens (includes colocasia, caladium, inhames, malanges, and taro).....pounds.....	Boston, 12,508; Chicago, 6,800; Key West, 46,833; Los Angeles, 24,586; Milwaukee, 450; New York, 571,460; Nogales, 8; Philadelphia, 206; Portland, Oreg., 11,000; Providence, 339,803; San Francisco, 655,362; Seattle, 189,257; Tampa, 45,397.	1,903,700
Eggplants.....do.....	Douglas, 143; Key West, 115,486; Los Angeles, 350; New Orleans, 71,185; New York, 2,589,712; Nogales, 148,459.	2,925,335
Endives.....do.....	New York, 1,075,066	1,075,066
Fennel.....do.....	Boston, 11,433; New York, 2,721	14,154
Garbanzos.....do.....	Douglas, 109; Nogales, 21	130
Garlic.....do.....	Boston, 190,841; Brownsville, 66,500; Calexico, 25; Douglas, 5,434; Eagle Pass, 7,808; El Paso, 41,250; Laredo, 849,320; Los Angeles, 650; New Orleans, 158,036; New York, 3,937,396; Nogales, 2,315; Providence, 216; San Francisco, 117,026.	5,376,817
Ginger (crude).....do.....	Boston, 53,715; Chicago, 4,900; Los Angeles, 11,300; Milwaukee, 240; New York, 110,726; Philadelphia, 1,062; San Francisco, 288,738; Seattle, 35,060.	505,741
Grapes:		
Fresh (not hothouse).....do.....	Ajo, 58; Boston, 32,500; Eagle Pass, 1,702; El Paso, 490; Laredo, 20; New York, 3,030,144; Nogales, 319.	3,065,239
Hothouse.....do.....	New Orleans, 20; New York, 245,797	245,817
Processed, sulphured, or fermented.....barrels.....	Boston, 921; New York, 9,476	10,397
Waste.....pounds.....	New York, 60,000	60,000
Grapefruit.....do.....	Boston, 17,080; Chicago, 1,074,790; New York, 14,183,680; St. Louis, 365,200.	15,643,740
Horseradish.....do.....	Boston, 34,757; New York, 2,130,767; Philadelphia, 86,834	2,252,358
Husk-tomatoes.....do.....	Eagle Pass, 6; El Paso, 26,517	26,523
Kale.....do.....	New York, 643,459	643,459
Kohlrabi.....do.....	Eagle Pass, 3; Laredo, 250; New York, 1,030; Nogales, 88	1,321
Kudzu.....do.....	Boston, 4,000; Los Angeles, 15,100; New York, 44,550; Philadelphia, 418; San Francisco, 66,910; Seattle, 11,148.	142,126
Leeks.....do.....	New York, 335	335
Lemons.....crates.....	Boston, 20,893; Eagle Pass, 1; New Orleans, 196,476; New York, 1,090,515; Nogales, 9; Philadelphia, 1,546.	1,309,440
Lettuce.....pounds.....	Calexico, 11; Douglas, 4,438; Eagle Pass, 699; El Paso, 26,273; Laredo, 100; New York, 128,565; Nogales, 375,107.	535,193
Lily bulbs (edible).....do.....	Boston, 3,230; Chicago, 1,700; Los Angeles, 178; New York, 14,690; San Francisco, 20,810; Seattle, 2,882.	43,550
Limes (sour).....do.....	Brownsville, 7,620; Eagle Pass, 27,284; El Paso, 27,420; Laredo, 1,043,208; Los Angeles, 48,359; New Orleans, 89,853; New York, 3,909,705; Nogales, 8,399; San Francisco, 82,100.	5,243,946
Mangoes.....do.....	New York, 889	889
Melons.....do.....	Brownsville, 167; Douglas, 186; El Paso, 205; New York, 1,016,454; Nogales, 3,550,480; Providence, 3.	4,567,495
Mint.....do.....	Douglas, 35; Eagle Pass, 9; El Paso, 3,470; New York 4,910.	8,430
Mustard.....do.....	Calexico, 4,280; Douglas, 2,706; El Paso, 1,428; New York, 668; Nogales, 6,442.	15,524
Narcissus bulbs (edible).....do.....	San Francisco, 300	300
Nectarines.....do.....	New York, 2,632	2,632
Okra.....do.....	Eagle Pass, 3; El Paso, 105; Key West, 26,700; New Orleans, 98,015; New York, 165,243; Nogales, 210; Tampa, 2,980.	298,256
Onions.....do.....	Baltimore, 28,000; Boston, 21,679,986; Brownsville, 21,275; Calexico, 5,155; Del Rio, 900; Douglas, 11,075; Eagle Pass, 279; El Paso, 251,877; Laredo, 195,426; New York, 96,040,365; Nogales, 715,710; Philadelphia, 129,584; Portland, Me., 69,160; Providence, 2,093; San Francisco, 743,510; Seattle, 200,466; Tacoma, 8,141; Tampa, 225.	120,103,227
Oranges:		
Under Quarantine 56.....do.....	Boston, 7,490; Chicago, 42,280; New York, 55,646	105,416
Bitter (Q. 56).....do.....	New York, 35,000	35,000
Mandarin (Q. 28).....do.....	Seattle, 1,640,664	1,640,664
Pachyrhizus.....do.....	Boston, 200; Nogales, 4; San Francisco, 56,962	57,166
Parsley.....do.....	Calexico, 108; Douglas, 195; El Paso, 14,695; Laredo, 55; New York, 1,095,042; Nogales, 262.	1,110,357
Peaches.....do.....	New York, 94,412	94,412

TABLE 17.—*Fruits and vegetables imported during fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by ports of entry—Continued*

Kind	Port and quantity	Total
Pears.....pounds..	New York, 104,508	104,508
Peas.....do.....	Calexico, 8; Douglas, 1,034; Eagle Pass, 210; El Paso, 1,371; Laredo, 770; New York, 3,004; Nogales, 3,325,095.	3,331,492
Peppers.....do.....	Ajo, 241; Brownsville, 200; Calexico, 110; Del Rio, 6,884; Douglas, 6,061; Eagle Pass, 83,682; El Paso, 595,756; Key West, 601,174; Laredo, 106,578; Los Angeles, 60; New Orleans, 22,805; New York, 5,714,581; Nogales, 3,302,694.	10,440,826
Pineapples.....crates..	Boston, 17,056; Chicago, 5; Key West, 1,055,464; Laredo, 1; Los Angeles, 16; Miami, 593; New Orleans, 38,644; New York, 576,135; Nogales, 45; Philadelphia, 500; Providence, 7; Tampa, 6,255.	1,694,721
Plantains.....bunches..	Boston, 5; Key West, 43,777; Miami, 5,589; New Orleans, 48,761; New York, 17,983; Nogales, 21; Tampa, 126,315.	242,451
Plums.....pounds.....	New York, 74,693	74,693
Potatoes.....do.....	New York, 3,556,688 (under Quar. 56); Douglas, 1,766,965; El Paso, 11,708; Key West, 24,000; New York, 481,495; Nogales, 296,540 (in accordance with potato regulations, revised Feb. 28, 1922, as amended.)	6,137,396
Prickly pears.....do.....	El Paso, 630; Laredo, 470	1,100
Pumpkins.....do.....	Brownsville, 620; Eagle Pass, 3,722; El Paso, 460; Key West, 9,250; Laredo, 9,525; New York, 26,756; Nogales, 2,234; Tampa, 4,965.	57,532
Purslane.....do.....	Douglas, 305; El Paso, 75; Nogales, 436	816
Radishes.....do.....	Calexico, 522; Douglas, 1,144; Eagle Pass, 242; El Paso, 15,279; Nogales, 8,167.	25,354
Sage.....do.....	New York, 70	70
Shallots.....do.....	New York, 6,640	6,640
Sorrel.....do.....	New York, 1,052	1,052
Spinach.....do.....	Calexico, 1,311; Douglas, 6,513; Eagle Pass, 334; El Paso, 62,901; Nogales, 25,737.	96,796
Squash.....do.....	Ajo, 1,106; Brownsville, 48; Calexico, 335; Douglas, 1,952; El Paso, 30,188; Key West, 640; Laredo, 340; New York, 332,559; Nogales, 23,200.	390,368
Strawberries.....do.....	El Paso, 20; Laredo, 322; Nogales, 102	444
Swiss chard.....do.....	New York, 75	75
Tamarind-bean pods.....do.....	New York, 51,475	51,475
Tangerines.....do.....	New York, 153,720	153,720
Tomatoes.....do.....	Boston, 94,542; Brownsville, 22,806; Calexico, 295; Del Rio, 1,638; Douglas, 3,784; Eagle Pass, 46,237; El Paso, 287,100; Key West, 1,215,997; Laredo, 1,065,789; Los Angeles, 675,952; Miami, 1,372,818; New Orleans, 1,243,200; New York, 6,220,423; Nogales, 58,076,935; San Diego, 33,726; San Francisco, 1,009,462; Tampa, 1,905.	71,374,689
Turnips.....do.....	Ajo, 375; Calexico, 277; Douglas, 3,495; Eagle Pass, 227; El Paso, 107,125; New York, 18,878; Nogales, 11,276.	141,653
Vaccinium (cranberries, etc.).....do.....	New York, 200 casks; San Francisco, 43 barrels, and 125 pounds.	
Water chestnuts.....pounds..	Boston, 54,400; Chicago, 69,650; Milwaukee, 15,000; Los Angeles, 3,400; New York, 686,330; Philadelphia, 4,620; San Francisco, 597,739; Seattle, 188,750.	1,619,889
Water cress.....do.....	Douglas, 654; Eagle Pass, 135; Nogales, 1,028	1,817
Water-lily roots.....do.....	Boston, 2,672; Chicago, 2,720; New York, 14,761; San Francisco, 204,795; Seattle, 32,834.	257,782
Watermelons.....do.....	Ajo, 75; Brownsville, 185,895; Douglas, 156; El Paso, 25; Key West, 88,116; New Orleans, 5,000; New York, 53,166; Nogales, 983,425.	1,315,858
Imported for immediate export:		
Ayales (<i>Crescentia</i> sp.).....pounds..	Nogales, 175	175
Bananas.....bunches.....	Nogales, 800	800
Cassaba.....pounds.....	New York, 800	800
Cipolline.....do.....	New York, 3,050	3,050
Dasheens (includes, colocasia, caladium, inhames, malangas, and taro).....pounds..	Seattle, 600	600
Garlic.....do.....	New York, 228,607	228,607
Ginger.....do.....	San Francisco, 6,948; Seattle, 100	7,048
Grapefruit.....do.....	Key West, 246,400; New York, 2,817,826	3,064,226
Kudzu.....do.....	San Francisco, 410; Seattle, 200	610
Lemons.....crates.....	Boston, 8,125; New York, 125,830	133,955
Lily bulbs (edible).....pounds..	Boston, 150	150
Onions.....do.....	Boston, 5,495,540; New York, 6,096,042; San Francisco, 723,173.	12,314,755
Oranges.....do.....	New York, 74,270	74,270
Pineapples.....crates.....	Los Angeles, 3; New York, 18,767; Nogales, 17	18,787
Tomatoes.....pounds.....	Nogales, 4,196,360	4,196,360
Water chestnuts.....do.....	San Francisco, 307; Seattle, 400	707
Water-lily roots.....do.....	San Francisco, 795	795

IMPORTATIONS OF BROOMS AND BROOM-CORN

During the fiscal year 1925 there was a decided falling off in the importation of brooms and broomcorn, as compared with the fiscal years 1922 and 1923. Table 18 indicates the quantities of each imported and the countries of origin.

TABLE 18.—*Importations of brooms and broomcorn, 1924-25*

Country	Brooms	Broomcorn
Hungary.....		189 bales. 1 package.
Italy.....	1,022 bales..... 92 cases..... 2 packages.....	131 bales.
Roumania.....	9 cases..... 4 packages.....	
Uruguay.....	4 cases.....	
United States.....		84 bales.
Total.....	1,022 bales..... 105 cases..... 6 packages.....	404 bales. 1 package.

IMPORTATIONS OF OTHER RESTRICTED PLANT PRODUCTS

In addition to the foregoing record of plants and plant products, the board has supervised the importation under Quarantine No. 55 of 801,742 pounds of seed or paddy rice from Mexico, imported through the port of Nogales.

Entries under Quarantine No. 39 (on account of the flag-smut and take-all diseases) were as follows: 32 bags of wheat at New York, and 112 pounds at San Francisco; 110 pounds of seed oats were landed at New York and immediately exported; 7 sacks of barley arrived at New York, 4 of which were exported; 3 bags of rye were imported at New York; 2 importations of bran were made at San Francisco, 1 in amount of 200,040 pounds and another totaling 5,091 bags.

Under Quarantine No. 42 (against Indian corn or maize from Mexico) 198 bags of corn were entered at San Francisco; 374 bags entered Naco and shipped in bond through the United States to Mexico; 9 bags of seed corn were permitted entry at Laredo, under special safeguards.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF MAIL SHIPMENTS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

During the fiscal year 1925 the terminal inspection points for the inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon and California were revised.

In view of the very slight risk from insect pests and plant diseases attending shipments of such succulent plants as tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cabbages etc., at the request of the proper officials of the States of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon and of the District of Columbia, the postmasters concerned were advised that plants of this class, addressed to places in the States and District named, are exempt from terminal inspection.

To reduce to the utmost the possibility of spread of plant pests with mail shipments of plants and plant products, at the suggestion of the Federal Horticultural Board the postmasters in the States maintaining terminal inspection were advised that plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board are no longer exempt from terminal inspection, but shall be sent to the nearest inspection point for inspection in the manner prescribed in section 486 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924.

California, Arizona, Montana, Florida, Washington, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, the Territory of Hawaii, Utah, Oregon, Georgia, and Idaho, in the order named, have availed themselves of the provisions of the terminal inspection act of March 4, 1915. This inspection, which is conducted entirely at the expense of the States concerned, in addition to the protection which it gives to these States, is of great value to the board in the enforcement of its domestic quarantines.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The solicitor of the department reported during the year 32 convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act. All but one of these had relation to the white pine blister rust

quarantines, the other to the avocado or alligator pear quarantine. Fines aggregating \$800 and costs were imposed.

NEW AND REVISED PLANT QUARANTINES AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The following quarantines and other restrictive orders have been either promulgated or revised during the fiscal year:

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

The pink bollworm quarantine, amended August 26, 1924, to permit interstate movement of cottonseed, lint, and linters from Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex.; the Japanese beetle quarantine, revised March 21, 1925 extending the regulated area and materially modifying the restrictions on the movement of farm products; the European corn borer quarantine, amended December 12, 1924, to include additional infested area; the satin moth quarantine, amended September 13, 1924, to include additional infested

area; and the fruit and vegetable quarantine of Porto Rico, promulgated May 27, 1925.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

The nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine amended November 20, 1924, eliminating the requirement of certification of freedom from earth, and January 10, 1925, making provision for safeguarding the entry of plant products admitted without permit; and the fruit and vegetable quarantine, amended January 10, 1925, to provide for safeguarding the entry of cured or processed fruits and vegetables, and February 6, 1925, to provide for certain exceptions authorizing greater freedom of entry of fruits and vegetables.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

Regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States, amended December 8, 1924, providing for the entry of cotton from certain border districts of Mexico.

